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BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 3, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended November 30, 1895:

There were 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 9; 18 from yellow fever, the same as in the foregoing week; 36 from smallpox, a decrease of 13; 1 from beriberi, a decrease of 2; 8 from enteric fever, an increase of 6; 51 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 9; and none from the other causes in the previous weeks. From all causes there were 323 deaths, a decrease of 41.

Yellow fever.—This disease appears to be stationary, and is not yet considered epidemic, though there are more cases than usual at this time of the year.

Smallpox.—This disease is declining slowly, and I believe it will not be long before it becomes nearly extinct. Telegrams from the line of the railway, on the 26th, and since that day, state that cases are appearing in the neighborhood of kilometer 73. Fevers of a malicious character are reported at Araraquara in S. Paulo, and medical aid has been sent there.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: November 26, barkentine *Glad Tidings*, American, for Baltimore, Md.; November 27, steamship *Liebnitz*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y.; November 28, barkentine *Arthur C. Wade*, American, for Barbados, West Indies; November 30, steamship *Endeavour*, British, for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

CUBA.

*Report on the condition of health in Santiago during 1895.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *December 28, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following general report for the year about to expire:

Since the breaking out of the war (February 24) the mortality for this city has been very high, and never during twenty-four years' practice of medicine in this city have I observed so many cases of contagious diseases as we have had during the year. The cause of this is obvious—in the first place, war, with all its accompanying horrors; the agglomeration of the poor population of the surrounding country in a city too small to contain them; and lastly, the arrival of over 100,000 unacclimated men badly clothed and nourished, and suffering from the fatigue and exposure consequent upon a tropical campaign.

The mortality for Santiago de Cuba in normal times is about 2 per 1,000 monthly; from the month of March up to date it has gradually increased until it reached as high as 12 and 15 per 1,000 inhabitants monthly. The total number of deaths from all causes, as shown by the cemetery records up to December 27, reached the enormous figure of 6,203. Yellow fever, which broke out soon after the arrival of the new troops, has caused in all a total of 667 deaths. I do not believe, how-

ever, that this number of deaths covers all the cases of yellow fever, as a great many die outside the city and are buried in the surrounding country, and we can not keep trace of them, nor will it be easy to predict when the epidemic will end, as our winter is a very short one and not cold enough to prevent the disease from spreading and attacking the newly arrived troops, which keep coming as fast as the mother country can send them.

Another source of danger and disease is the want of barracks sufficiently large to provide accommodation for those that come. Large bodies of men are continually quartered in a custom-house shed close to the seashore and very near the shipping.

The want of cleanliness in person and dress, proverbial in the Spanish soldier; his profound ignorance of the laws appertaining to the preservation of health, makes him a constant source of danger to himself and to others. Many are taken sick in this shed and carried to the hospital, leaving behind them the germs of yellow fever, which, carried by the air to the surrounding vessels, make them liable to become the source of future infection for their crews.

The shipping has so far escaped the contagion of yellow fever, but this is partly owing to the small number of vessels (sailing) which have visited us, but, as the sugar crop is about to be started, I am sure the number will increase, and then I shall have to keep a very close watch upon their sanitary condition.

I am, sir, respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

EGYPT.

Cholera in Egypt.

[December 6-December 18, 1895.]

[Transmitted by JAMES F. LOVE, M. D., Alexandria, Egypt.]

| Places. | New cases. | Deaths. | Places. | New cases. | Deaths. |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------|--------------------------------|------------|---------|
| Damietta and surroundings | 6 | 8 | Farasoor and surroundings..... | 11 | 12 |
| Borachia..... | 2 | 5 | Zagazig..... | 1 | 2 |
| Zarka..... | 4 | 3 | Kafrel Battekh..... | 18 | 8 |

Total number of cholera cases reported up to date, 1,056; deaths, 874.

GIBRALTER.

Quarantine notice.

GIBRALTAR, *December 14, 1895.*

With reference to the board of health notice of the 12th instant, the restrictions regarding passengers are removed.

By order.

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board.

MEXICO.

One case of smallpox in Nogales.

NOGALES, ARIZ., *December 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to report 1 death from smallpox in Nogales, Mex. No new cases.

Very respectfully,

W. F. CHENOWETH,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.